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APPLICATION NO. FILING DATE		FIRST NAMED INVENTOR	ATTORNEY DOCKET NO.	CONFIRMATION NO.	
10/695,158	10/29/2003	Sy Wiley	025651-00002	7125	
4372	7590 05/12/2005		EXAMINER		
ARENT FO	X PLLC ECTICUT AVENUE, N.W.	NGUYEN, TRINH T			
SUITE 400	befreet Avenou, n.w.	ART UNIT	PAPER NUMBER		
WASHINGTON, DC 20036			3644		
			DATE MAILED: 05/12/2005		

Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

	•	Applicati	on No.	Applicant(s)				
		10/695,1	58	WILEY ET AL.				
Offic	ce Action Summary	Examine	r	Art Unit				
		Trinh T N	<u> </u>	3644				
The MA Period for Reply	ILING DATE of this commu	nication appears on th	e cover sheet with the c	correspondence add	ress			
THE MAILING  - Extensions of time after SIX (6) MON  - If the period for reference in NO period for NO peri	D STATUTORY PERIOD IN DATE OF THIS COMMUNE of may be available under the provision ITHS from the mailing date of this comply specified above is less than thirty opply is specified above, the maximum strain the set or extended period for repet by the Office later than three months an adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).	NICATION. as of 37 CFR 1.136(a). In no extending the state of days, a reply within the state of	vent, however, may a reply be tin tutory minimum of thirty (30) day vill expire SIX (6) MONTHS from olication to become ABANDONE	nely filed s will be considered timely. the mailing date of this con D (35 U.S.C. § 133).	nmunication.			
Status								
1) Respons	sive to communication(s) fi	led on <i>Amendment da</i>	nted 03 March 2005.					
· ·	ion is <b>FINAL</b> .	2b)⊠ This action is	•					
3)☐ Since th	Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is closed in accordance with the practice under <i>Ex parte Quayle</i> , 1935 C.D. 11, 453 O.G. 213.							
Disposition of Cl	aims							
4a) Of th 5) ☐ Claim(s) 6) ☑ Claim(s) 7) ☐ Claim(s)	e above claim(s) 1-7 and 1 is/are allowed.  8-16 is/are rejected. is/are objected to. are subject to restr	7-19 is/are withdrawn		-				
Application Pape	ers				•			
9)∐ The spec	cification is objected to by t	he Examiner.						
10)☐ The drav	)) ☐ The drawing(s) filed on is/are: a) ☐ accepted or b) ☐ objected to by the Examiner.							
Applicant	may not request that any obj	ection to the drawing(s)	be held in abeyance. Se	e 37 CFR 1.85(a).				
	nent drawing sheet(s) includir or declaration is objected	-		-				
Priority under 35	U.S.C. § 119							
a)	edgment is made of a clain  ) Some * c) None of: ertified copies of the priority ertified copies of the priority opies of the certified copies oplication from the Internati ttached detailed Office acti	y documents have been been been been been been been be	en received. en received in Applicat ents have been receive lle 17.2(a)).	ion No ed in this National S	Stage			
Attachment(s)	Oik-1 (DTO 200)		<b>∧</b> □	(PTO 442)				
1) X Notice of Refere 2) Notice of Drafts	nces Cited (PTO-892) person's Patent Drawing Review (	(PTO-948)	4) Interview Summary Paper No(s)/Mail D					
	closure Statement(s) (PTO-1449 o		5) Notice of Informal F 6) Other:	Patent Application (PTO-	152)			

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## **DETAILED ACTION**

## Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103

- 1. The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:
  - (a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negatived by the manner in which the invention was made.
- 2. Claims 8-15 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Applicant's Admitted Prior Art (as set forth in Figures 1, 2, 3A, 3B, 4, 5, and paragraphs [0003] to [0028] in the specification; hereinafter is referred to as AAPA) in view of Husseini et al. (US 6,845,716) (please see Figures 1, 2, 3A, and 3B of AAPA attached at the end of this Office Action for further explanation regarding to claims 8-15).

AAPA discloses a lead-free cartridge case capable of holding a bullet having a cannelure formed along an outer circumferential surface of a body of the bullet, the cartridge case comprising:

a cylindrical body having a front end and a rear end opposite the front end; a mouth defined by the front end of the body;

engaging means for engaging the bullet, the engaging means being disposed along a perimeter of the mouth;

a groove formed along an outer circumferential surface of the body in a vicinity of the rear end of the body;

a web extending radially inward relative to the body and disposed intermediate the groove and the mouth, wherein the web separates a bullet holding chamber located

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on a front end side of the web from a primer holding chamber located on a rear end side pf the web; and

walls of the body which define the bullet holding chamber and are bendable in a direction toward and away from a longitudinal axis of the body, wherein the engaging means are configured to snap fit the cannelure of the bullet.

AAPA lacks having the cartridge case comprises a cylindrical body manufactured from a composite polymer.

Husseini et al. teach a similar ammunition as that of AAPA in which Husseini et al.'s ammunition comprises a cartridge casing body (23) manufactured from a composite polymer (see lines 10-20 of col. 5). It would have been obvious to one having ordinary skill in the art to have modified the cartridge case of AAPA so as to include the cartridge case made out of composite polymer, in a similar manner as taught in Husseini et al., since to do so would increase the overall elastic response of the ammunition which can be freely used at firing ranges.

For claim 9, AAPA further discloses the walls defining the bullet holding chamber include tapered walls arranged oblique relative to the longitudinal axis of the body and straight walls arranged parallel relative to the longitudinal axis of the body, wherein the tapered walls taper away from the longitudinal axis of the body in a direction from the rear end to the front end of the body and transition to the straight walls at a blend point.

For claim 10, AAPA further discloses the engaging means include a lip lock having either one of an asymmetrical configuration or a symmetrical configuration.

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For claim 11, AAPA further discloses the lip lock includes a base portion parallel relative to the longitudinal axis of the body and coinciding with the outer surface of the body, a tapered portion arranged oblique relative to the longitudinal axis of the body, and an engaging portion, wherein the engaging portion is configured to fit within the cannelure of the bullet.

For claim 12, AAPA further discloses the engaging portion is either one of parallel or oblique relative to the base portion.

For claim 13, AAPA further discloses the groove defines a rim at the rear end of the body and wherein an outer diameter of the rim is equal to or less than an outer diameter of the rear end of the body

For claim 14, AAPA further discloses the groove defines a rim at the rear end of the body and wherein an outer diameter of the rim is equal to or greater than an outer diameter of the rear end of the body.

For claim 15, AAPA further discloses a flash hole provided in the web, wherein the bullet holding chamber communicates with the primer holding chamber through the flash hole.

3. Claim 16 is rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Applicant's Admitted Prior Art (as set forth in Figures 1, 2, 3A, 3B, 4, 5, and paragraphs [0003] to [0028] in the specification; hereinafter is referred to as AAPA) in view of Husseini et al. (US 6,845,716), and further in view of West et al. (US 5,616,642).

As described above, AAPA as modified by Husseini et al. discloses most of the claimed invention except for indicating that the composite polymer includes a tungsten

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metal powder, nylon 6/6, nylon 6, glass fibers, and optionally additives and/or stabilizers.

West et al. teach that it is old and well known in the art of manufacturing ammunition to use composite polymer such as those composite polymers having a tungsten metal powder, nylon 6/6, nylon 6, glass fibers, and optionally additives and/or stabilizers, in order to reduce and/or eliminate lead (which was used in conventional ammunition) pollution. It would have been obvious to one having ordinary skill in the art to have modified the ammunition of AAPA as modified by Husseini et al. so as to include the use of the specific composite polymer, as taught in West et al., since to do so would reduce and/or eliminate lead pollution.

## Conclusion

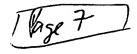
- Applicant's arguments with respect to claims 8-16 have been considered but are 4. moot in view of the new ground(s) of rejection.
- 5. Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to Trinh T Nguyen whose telephone number is (703) 306-9082. The examiner can normally be reached on M-F (9:30 A.M to 6:00 P.M).

The examiner's supervisor, Teri Luu can be reached on (703) 305-7421. The fax phone number for the organization where this application or proceeding is assigned is 703-872-9306.

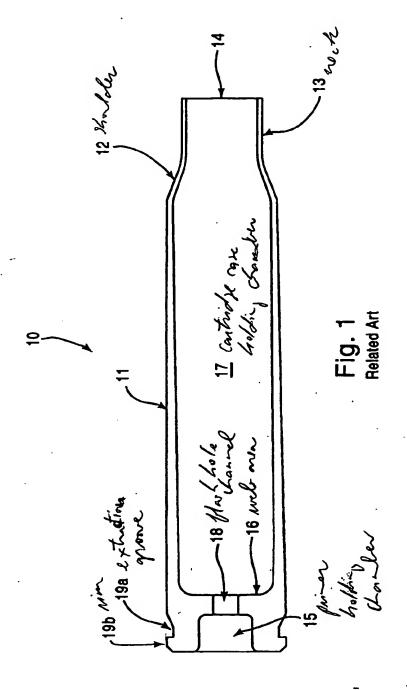
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Trinh T Nguyen Patent Ex. Art Unit 3644 5/7/05







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lage 8

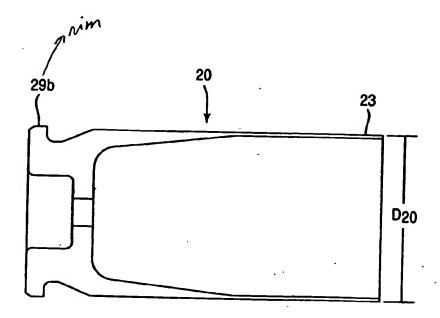


Fig. 2 Related Art

